Newspaper
6 Copy
DEC 7 - 1967
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The Pyongyang Times

No. 38 (125) THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1967 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

GREETINGS

✦ The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea received a telegram of greetings from the Executive Secretariat of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria on the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from the following leaders of foreign countries on the 19th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K.

✦ Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia

✦ Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic

✦ Marshal Abdullah Al Sallal, President of the Yemeni Arab Republic

✦ Colonel Michel Micombero, President of the Burundi Republic

✦ General Suharto, Acting President of the Republic of Indonesia

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung received a message of greetings from Hyakuro Hayashi and Togo Yoneda, delegates of the Japanese-Korean Friendship People's Mission now in Korea on a visit, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the D.P.R.K.

✦ Kim Il Sung, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received a telegram from Alphonse Massamba-Debat, President of the Republic of the Congo (B), in reply to their telegram of greetings sent to the latter on the fourth anniversary of the victory of the revolution in the Congo(B).

✦ Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received a telegram from Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party; Chivu Stoica, Chairman of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic; and Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the RSR Council of Ministers in reply to their message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of Rumania's liberation.

Premier Kim Il Sung's Treatise

"Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" Carried in Foreign Papers

PHNOM PENH PRESS, Cambodia

Cambodian paper **Phnom Penh Press** printed on September 5 the full text of the treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" contributed to the inaugural number of Tri-Continental, theoretical organ of the Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, by Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

REVOLUTION AFRICAINE, Algeria

Revolution Africaine, organ of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria, carried a detailed resume of the treatise of Premier Kim Il Sung together with his photograph.

SULUH MARHAEN, Indonesia

Indonesian paper **Suluh Marhaen** carried on September 7 a detailed summary of the article together with a photograph of Premier Kim Il Sung.

(KCNA)

The treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" contributed by Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the first issue of Tri-Continental, the theoretical organ of the Organisation of Solidarity of People's of Asia, Africa and Latin America, is calling forth great repercussions among broad public circles of Japan.

Yoshitaro Hirano, President of the Japanese Peace Committee, said in his statement: "The treatise of Premier Kim Il Sung is an extremely important article clearly indicating the correct line of struggle the world's people should follow under the present complex situation." He continued:

"The guiding treatise of Premier Kim Il Sung calling for the formation of a broad anti-imperialist anti-U.S. united front today when the U.S. imperialists are frantically expanding aggressive war in all parts of the world and cunningly scheming to disrupt the revolutionary struggle and peace and independence movements of the peoples has tremendous weight and strikes a responsive chord because it comes from the Korean people and the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, that are winning victory in their consistent confrontation with U.S. imperialism."

In his statement, **Makoto Ito**, Chief Director of the Standing Committee of the Japanese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, observed: Premier Kim Il Sung's treatise is calling for strengthening the international anti-imperialist joint action and united front in plain words and in a persuasive manner. I should like to advise the Japanese people, especially the members of the Japanese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity to read the article."

Philosopher **Kazuro Tanagida** said: "The treatise of Premier Kim Il Sung clarified the historic significance of the national-liberation movement in modern world history.

"This treatise published by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which is advancing, in theory and practice, in the forefront of the world Marxist-Leninist parties in the struggle against right and 'left' opportunism, is now drawing the attention of the whole world and its international impact is growing with each passing day.

"The international significance of this treatise will be further demonstrated in the course of development of history.

"I am convinced that Premier Kim Il Sung's treatise is a most pertinent, concrete application of Marxism-Leninism to the current international situation and is of the highest level in the present world in theory and practice."

In his comment historian **Bokuro Eguchi**, Professor of the Tokyo University, stated:

"The treatise of Premier Kim Il Sung is not only an important guide for strengthening the international solidarity of the world's people in the present anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, but also a theory of historic significance in the revolutionary movement."

Koshiro Okakura, Director of the Asian-African Institute of Japan declared in his article:

While reading Premier Kim Il Sung's treatise, I was deeply impressed, whole-heartedly sympathized with and drew a great lesson from it. When I read the treatise, I realized once again that truth is always concrete, simple and plain.

The treatise of Premier Kim Il Sung clearly indicates the basic trend of the national-liberation movement of the tri-continental peoples as well as its historic significance."

(KNS—KCNA)

Great Repercussions Among Japanese Public Circles

Sato Govt, Stop Scheme to Sabotage Repatriation Work!

Pyongyang City Rally Held

Working people in Pyongyang held a rally at the Moran-bong Theatre on September 15 denouncing the machinations of the Japanese authorities to sabotage the repatriation operation and their criminal suppression of applicants for repatriation.

Addressing the meeting, Yang Won Ok, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, flayed the Japanese authorities for their recent attempt to sabotage the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan and intensify suppression of them. He branded this as a new hostile action against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and an outrageous encroachment upon the democratic national rights of the Korean nationals in Japan, and at the same time, a flagrant challenge to fair world public opinion.

The Pyongyang citizens, he declared, are filled with the determination to work to the last moment to receive all the compatriots desirous of returning home into the bosom of the socialist motherland.

It is an inviolable, legitimate national right of the Korean com-

(Continued on Page 6)

D.P.R.K. Foreign Minister's Letter to U Thant

Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul sent a letter to U.N. Secretary-General U Thant. In his letter Pak Sung Chul demanded of U Thant the distribution among the representatives of the U.N. member-states as an official document of the August 21, 1967 government statement which clarified the position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in connection with the scheme of U.S. imperialism illegally to place again the "Korean question" on the agenda of the 22nd U.N. General Assembly.

The D.P.R.K. Government statement, according to a news report from New York, was distributed at the U.N. as an official document on September 14.

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Ore and coal miners of our country greet their holiday—Miners' Day—by greater labour achievements

Photo: Coal miners striving to produce more coal in excess of their yearly assignments

☆

Massamba-Debat Says:

Korean People's Experience of Socialism Represents One of the Finest Examples of the Successes in Our Century

Alphonse Massamba-Debat, General Secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Congo (B) and President of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), speaking at a rally celebrating the third anniversary of the founding of the National Revolutionary Movement, said that the "Korean people's experience of socialism" accumulated under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, "represents one of the finest examples of the successes in our century," according to the Congolese(B) paper **Dipanda.**

He remarked:

The Korean comrades were quite right when they wrote as follows in a most impressive article of the **Rodong Sinmun** "Let Us Defend Independence" on August 12, 1966:

"The Communist and Workers' Parties are gaining multifarious experiences in the course of revolution and construction. This comes from the different conditions and specific features of each country. The more peoples and countries embark upon revolution and socialist construction, the more diverse and valuable experiences will be created."

"It is not big parties or parties with a long history of revolution alone that create line experience. A small party or a young one, too, can garner experience beneficial to the international Communist movement if it holds fast to independence on the principles of Marxism-Leninism."

The Korean comrades also maintain:

"Therefore, we should not swallow the experience of fraternal parties undigested. If it is swallowed whole, it will not be useful but harmful to revolution and construction, however good it may be. Regarding the experience worth following as an example, too, we should digest it to suit our own actual conditions and peculiarities and to benefit our own revolution."

From "The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party," the report delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the leader of the Korean people, at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea, President Massamba-Debat quoted the following part stressing the necessity of fighting "left" opportunism:

"We must fight 'Left' opportunism... 'Left' opportunism takes no heed to the changed realities and recites individual propositions of Marxism-Leninism in a dogmatic manner, and leads people to the extremest action under super-revolutionary slogans. It divorces the Party from the masses, splits the revolutionary forces and thereby prevents any concentrated attack on the main enemy."

He also quoted the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung that without fighting "left" opportunism, it is impossible to unite the anti-imperialist forces to carry out a successful struggle against imperialism, nor is it possible to battle against modern revisionism efficiently.

(KCNA)

Korean People Can Perform Great Miracles Because They Are Led by Premier Kim Il Sung, a Seasoned, Wise Leader

Del. of the Sri Lanka-Korea Friendship Association Holds a Press Conference

"We believe the Korean people firmly united behind their leader will surely liberate South Korea and achieve the independent reunification of the country by the Koreans themselves," stated M. Senanayake, leader of the delegation from the Sri Lanka-Korea Friendship Association, Member of Ceylonese Parliament and Vice-President of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, in a press interview given to the Korean reporters on September 13.

Through our current visit, he went on to say, we saw personally how the Korean people under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung vanquished the U.S. imperialist aggressors and have striven for the prosperity and development of the country and for the attainment of reunification by themselves.

We were most deeply impressed by the fact that the Korean people, taking the instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great leader, to heart, have risen to implement them, and are winning big successes through a heroic struggle for the prosperity and development of the country by their own efforts, dauntlessly overcoming any and every difficulty and obstacle, and that the Korean people, a homogeneous nation, are aflame with the determination to achieve the reunification of the country at all costs.

We saw with our own eyes northern part of Korea is fully prepared to repulse any aggressors that may pounce on it.

I should say the Korean people are a really fine people, because they have excellently built in a brief time imposing, modern mills and other enterprises clearing away war debris and because they are striving to build a prospering, reunified and independent country by their own efforts, counting on their own power.

Saying that the U.S. imperialist army has no right or ground whatever to remain in South Korea, he stressed that the Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves free from interference of any outside forces. He added that only a government thus established can represent the genuine will of the people.

He declared that all foreign troops in South Korea should be withdrawn without delay.

The root causes of the great successes made by the Korean people are their revolutionary spirit with which they overthrew the Japanese imperialist colonial rule that had held sway over Korea for 36 years and are resolved to reunify the country on their own, and then, the Korean people have such a great, outstanding leader as Premier Kim Il Sung.

He stressed:

"The Korean people can perform great miracles because they have an experienced, wise leader who, making the people unite and close their ranks with one will, correctly organizes and mobilizes them in the struggle against imperialism and confidently leads them, convinced of the justness and victory of their struggle; because the Korean people are a revolutionary people who carry into effect the call of their leader thoroughly."

Unanimously pointing to the superiority of the socialist system established in Korea, the members of the delegation said:

"There are various types of cooperatives in the world, but through the current visit here we have clearly realized that the cooperative transformation of agriculture carried out in Korea under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung is a genuine one.

"We are studying the 'Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country' authored by Premier Kim Il Sung. We saw with our own eyes that the tasks set forth in the Theses have been carried out splendidly in Korea in the past three years.

"Ceylon, an agrarian country, should study the system of agricultural co-operatives set up in Korea and the experience of their management and should draw on them."

Expressing admiration at the dazzling speed of socialist construction in our country, the guests added: "This clearly shows how great is the power of the Korean people who have stood up in a body, upholding the wise leadership and the instructions of Premier Kim Il Sung."

They continued:

"We have deeply realized through our current tour of Korea that it is of great importance, as Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out, to arm the people with the patriotic ideas of loving the country and educate them to possess national pride. In Korea education in patriotism and national pride is given from childhood, and this is bearing fine fruit.

"We are convinced that the socialist system established in Korea is the best, most democratic system and that only under such a system all people can live happily."

Noting that the United Nations, which has been turned into a political tool and a political prostitute of the United States, has long ago lost its moral authority to meddle in the Korean question, they stressed in unison: "The Korean question is an internal question of Korea and the Korean nation. Therefore, it must be solved by the Korean people themselves on an independent principle free from any foreign interference."

Ceylonese Guests Leave

A delegation of the Sri Lanka-Korea Friendship Association led by Maithripala Senanayake, Member of the Ceylonese Parliament and Vice-President of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, left for

(Continued on Page 8)

Sudanese Journalists' Delegation in Korea

A Sudanese journalists' delegation arrived in Pyongyang on September 12 by plane to visit our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union.

The three-member delegation is led by Saleh Orabi, Proprietor and Editor-in-Chief of Sudanese Arabic Weekly Telegraph.

In the evening, Jo'ng Jun Gi, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union, feted the delegation.

The Sudanese journalists' delegation visiting Man-gyong-dae where Premier Kim Il-Sung spent his childhood

Korean People, Rallied Closely around Premier Kim Il Sung, Are Bringing about a New Upsurge in Socialist Construction, Holding a Rifle in One Hand and a Hammer or Sickle in the Other

Djakarta Weekly AMPERA REVIEW

Djakarta weekly **Ampera Review** carried together with a photograph of Premier Kim Il Sung a lengthy article headlined: "What is shown by developments in Korea?"

Pointing to the achievements made by the Korean people under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, their respected and beloved leader, the article wrote:

"Today the Korean people under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, have built a developed socialist industrial-agricultural state with a solid foundation of independent national economy in their land which was reduced to ruins.

"At present the whole country has been turned into a fortress and all the people, rallied closely around Premier Kim Il Sung, are bringing about a new upsurge in socialist construction, holding a rifle in one hand and a hammer or sickle in the other. Such preparedness of the Korean people is a manifestation of their unshakable determination to reunify by themselves their country divided by the U.S. imperialists and firmly defend the eastern outpost of the world revolution."

Under the sub-titles "Top confidential document of the U.S. State Department," "Myth about the strongest in the world exploded," "Successor to Truman oblivious of history" and "Just stand," the article exposed and condemned the U.S. imperialists for their policies of aggression and war in Asia, proved the bankruptcy of the policies with vivid examples and explained in detail the just stand and programme of our Party and Government for the reunification of the country.

Introducing in detail the reunification programme of our Party and Government, the article wrote that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique turned down all the just proposals of our Party and Government for reunification. It pointed out: "The question of Korea's reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves. Those who meddle in the sacred right of self-determination of peoples are none other than the aggressor."

"Developments in Korea show that the Korean question is directly connected with peace in Asia and the world. To direct a blow to the struggle of the Korean people and support them, therefore, means fighting against U.S. imperialism and for preserving and consolidating peace in Asia and the rest of the world," the article stressed.

(KCNA)

Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas

As He Leads the Revolution

Pak Sung Chul

The fifteen years of anti-Japanese armed struggle was a chain of indescribable difficulties and hardships. But we valiantly trod the thorny path of revolution and heroically fought to win the ultimate victory.

Arduous was each year, each day of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, but particularly the period around the 1938 Nanpaitze Conference in Mongkiang county was the most arduous and the severest period of ordeal.

Following the establishment of the guerrilla base of a new type in Mt. Paektu in 1936, the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism further expanded and became intensified, and particularly under the influence of the campaigns in Korea of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army the waves of the anti-Japanese struggle spread throughout the country. This threw the Japanese imperialists into consternation.

The Japanese imperialists became more desperate as they considered that they could not continue their war of aggression they had already started undisturbed unless the activities of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, the greatest obstacle to the realization of their aggressive ambition, were suppressed.

Moreover, in the summer of 1938, the Japanese imperialists sustained a heavy blow when they made an inroad upon the area of Lake Khasan (Changkufeng) at the southern tip of the Maritime Province of the U.S.S.R. Now they mobilized a big force of hundreds of thousands of men—the main force of their Kanto Army which had been concentrated along the Soviet-Chinese border and part of their forces in China proper—and launched a large offensive allegedly to "annihilate" the anti-Japanese guerrillas in eastern, northern and southern Manchuria and particularly in western Kando where the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was active.

At that time, the main force of the First Army of the Anti-Japanese Combined Forces in southern Manchuria sustained heavy casualties; the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland in Changpai and the underground organizations of the National Liberation Union at home also suffered great losses under the enemy's brutal suppression.

A difficult period had come for the development of the revolutionary movement.

Unless this situation obtaining then was saved in time, the anti-Japanese guerrilla units would be crushed one by one under the siege of the enemy, and the Korean revolution would be reduced to an irretrievable crisis.

Circumstances made it imperative to regroup the forces of the units and continue to take the initiative in battle to counter the enemy's offensive, and on this basis, take positive steps to save the revolution out of crisis without a moment's delay.

In those difficult days, Comrade Kim Il Sung, making a clear-cut judgement of such a situation, stood in the forefront of the struggle with an unusual resolve to cope with the situation and save the Korean revolution from the difficulties. He worked out a concrete plan to go over to a decisive counter-offensive, taking the initiative against the enemy. To carry out the plan, he ordered the units to break through the enemy encirclement and gather at Nanpaitze of Mongkiang county.

It was around this time in the summer of 1938 that the company to which I belonged was marching to Nanpaitze, Mongkiang county, from southern Manchuria at the order of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Words cannot describe the trials the company under my charge had to go through in our efforts to break through the rings of the enemy encirclement by fighting battles in Waichakou and in many other places.

Winter was approaching, but we were in ragged summer uniforms that did not keep out the cold. We ran out of provisions, and had to fight the enemy several times a day without eating and without time to rest. Members of the company were completely exhausted.

Everywhere the enemy followed us close on our heels like packs of wolves or stood in our path.

The enemy even used planes to scatter leaflets in an absurd attempt to demoralize us.

We were not daunted at all, however. When someone fell we helped him up and encouraged him with gentle firmness: "Pull yourself together! Just in a few days, we'll meet our Commander Kim."

No enemy schemes, nor hardships could stop us girded with such confidence. Overcoming every difficulty bravely, we made steady progress towards Nanpaitze. This was because we all had the great hope and conviction that only under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung could the revolution overcome all the stern trials and gain greater momentum, and could we rise up more vigorously.

As we made our way to the place where Comrade Kim Il Sung was, we felt as happy as if we were going to see our own father.

Late in October 1938 we at last reached the third ward of Nanpaitze, Mongkiang county, where Comrade Kim Il Sung and other comrades were impatiently awaiting our arrival.

Our joy and deep emotion knew no bounds when we found ourselves in the warm embrace of our Commander whom we had longed to see so much.

Even now what he said after listening to our report is fresh in my memory:

"Indeed, you are Communists to have come all the way braving such tremendous difficulties, confident of the victory of the revolution. People like you are immortal. We must live and fight at all times and in all places with a faith in the ultimate victory."

We were moved to tears at such words of honourable recognition by Comrade Kim Il Sung. All of us renewed our resolve to be more faithful to the revolution. Under the warm care of Comrade Kim Il Sung and other comrades-in-arms we took rest for a few days.

Comrade Kim Il Sung himself assigned a place to us beside the headquarters to pitch tents. He saw to it that the guard duty was fulfilled only by men of the unit directly under his command so that we could take a good rest. Under such deep concern we were soon refreshed and made full preparations for new combat duties.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's love for his men is unfathomably deep and boundless. I could note this love fully also in the life of the men directly under his command.

What struck us first was the fact that their daily life was orderly, systematic and energetic. This impressed us very deeply. They were always alert, cheerful and vigorous, and neat and tidy in appearance.

They had clean uniforms and new shoes on, and their cartridge-belts were filled.

During our conversation with them, we learned that in the previous winter they had lured a large force of the enemy who was desperately following on their heels into the interior of Changpai and Linkiang and veered away to Matanghou calmly. In Matanghou they built a secret camp, had a rest and even did military and political studies.

The longer we listened, the greater was our admiration. Everything we heard surpassed our imagination.

I was so envious of their life that I asked one of them how they could live so calmly and composedly.

He said: "We only did as our Commander told us. We have fought many battles, but we haven't lost a single one."

His words made me think much. We were not the only ones that had troubles. Think of them. They had operated in Changpai and the border regions, the important strategic points of the enemy.

Up to the last moment, on their way to Nanpaitze they had fought many hard battles, large and small, under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, including the one at Lhutsokou in Linkiang county.

This thought gave me a prick of conscience: if I had acted on his instructions, my men might have suffered less. There were only a hundred or so and I was responsible for them.

Never did I feel so keenly that the matter of winning or losing the battle, keeping the men well fed and clothed, getting them to fight well, depends entirely on how the commander cares for and loves his men and on how well he looks after his detachment.

During the week we were there the historic Nanpaitze Conference was held with the participation of the commanding officers of the First and Second Armies of the Anti-Japanese Combined Forces.

The conference attracted our keen attention: the conference worked out detailed plans for a fresh upsurge of the revolution. Major issues discussed at the conference were the review of the current situation and the future strategy for the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare, problems concerning the reorganization of the First and Second Armies of the Anti-Japanese Combined Forces, and other questions of organization.

In the first place the conference criticized the "Jehol Expedition" as a "left" adventuristic measure and carefully discussed and decided on the problems of strengthening the anti-Japanese guerrilla fighting.

At the conference, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth a strategic line of unfolding big-unit guerrilla activities to counter the enemy's large-scale "punitive operations." At the same time, he outlined a series of plans of closely combining this with small-unit guerrilla activities, of boldly carrying on the mass political work to organize and mobilize the masses of the people while carrying out annihilation operations against the enemy.

On the basis of the strategic line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the conference, it was decided that the First and Second Armies of the Anti-Japanese Combined Forces should be reorganized into three route armies; the first to operate chiefly in southern Manchuria, the second mainly in Korea and Changpai county, and the third in Tunhua, Emu and other counties. And Comrade Kim Il Sung was personally to assume command of the Second Route Army.

The plans presented by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Nanpaitze Conference were outstanding strategic-tactical ones based on a scientific analysis of the military, political developments and the power balance between us and the enemy. They were also most brilliant and bold measures for saving the Korean revolution from the crisis and bringing a fresh upsurge in the revolution.

If these measures had not been taken to rally, reorganize and reinforce our forces to cope with the great general offensive of the enemy, and if the initiative had not been firmly held against the enemy's attack, our revolutionary struggle would have been reduced to a hopeless situation as the enemy had anticipated.

In order to secure the Korean revolution against such a crisis, Comrade Kim Il Sung chose the difficult path of advancing again to Changpai and the border regions, personally breaking through the front of enemy bayonets.

Here we once again saw clearly his unyielding will for the revolution and how he set examples for others.

My heart still warms when I recall the moving scenes of parting with Comrade Kim Il Sung at Nanpaitze.

It was just before our departure. We were busy making preparations for our departure, feeling very sad to part from Comrade Kim Il Sung. Suddenly comrades of the Second Route Army came hurriedly carrying many packages on their backs.

"Comrades! These are for you. Comrade Commander had sent these gifts to you!" They laid down packages of clothes, shoes, rice flour, and other things.

We were sure that these were what they had been saving for emergency. There was even underwear.

For a while we just stood there overwhelmed with gratitude and joy at the deep solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung who, concerned about us who were going to part from him, gave out goods saved for use in emergency even when he and his men were ready to set out on a most arduous march.

Receiving the gifts of Comrade Kim Il Sung we were filled with a resolve to requite his warmest love and care with greater fidelity to the revolution wherever we might go.

Following the conference the Route Armies launched large-scale guerrilla operations of annihilation in Korea, eastern, northern and southern Manchuria, driving the Japanese imperialists into a great panic.

We were then operating around Huatien. There we heard that the units of the Second Route Army under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung had triumphantly carried out the famous arduous march, a most difficult march, for over one hundred days and boldly crossed over again to the Musan area in Korea.

At the report we were all overwhelmed with joy and excitement.

They marched over a hundred days from Nanpaitze to Paitatingtze, Changpai county, breaking through the forest of enemy bayonets, and boldly crossed the Amrok River again into the Musan area in Korea over which dark clouds were hanging.

This would have been unthinkable without the outstanding strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung, his boundless fidelity to the revolution, dauntless and stubborn fighting spirit and revolutionary sweep.

This completely belied the enemy's propaganda that Kim Il Sung units had frozen to death or been annihilated by the punitive forces in the forests of Changpai. The grand appearance and brilliant victories of the anti-Japanese guerrillas inspired the hearts of the Korean people with unquenchable hope and confidence.

What a great turn it was!

The Nanpaitze Conference can be called a turning point in the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Because of such strong might that had vigorously propelled the Korean revolution and because of such great leadership, the Korean people could greet the August 15 liberation, and as proud masters of the country, set up by themselves the people's state power and open such an era of Chollima (winged horse) in our country as we see today.

Impressively recalling the days when Comrade Kim Il Sung led the guerrillas into homeland again, overcoming all difficulties, in order to save the Korean revolution and maintain the upsurge of the revolution at the risk of his life, I renew the firm determination to live and fight as he did.

As in the past, there can be and will be nothing impossible for us under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and we are sure to emerge victorious.

Miners' Day

Ore and coal miners of our country are greeting their holiday, Miners' Day, under the circumstances in which the whole country is seething with vigorous endeavours for the implementation of the resolution of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The third Sunday of September is designated as Miners' Day in our country.

The Workers' Party of Korea highly appreciates the labour of the ore and coal miners and pays particular attention to their labour and livelihood.

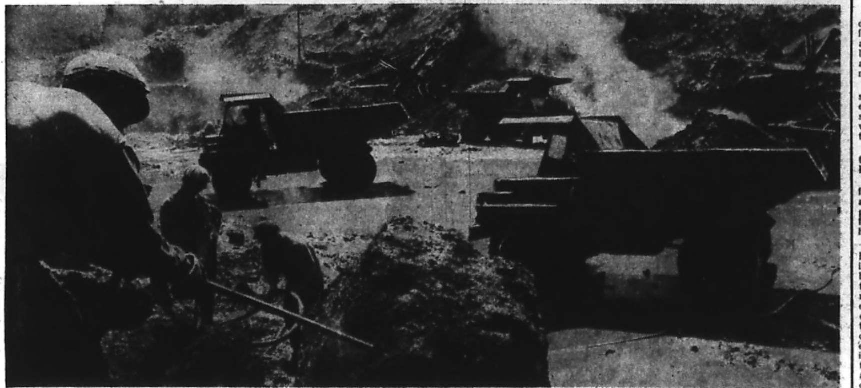
Our miners are provided with all the necessary working conditions and are supplied with various labour protection goods free of charge. They enjoy the benefit of free medical service and their children receive free education. They live in snug settlements which have cultural, commercial and service establishments.

Grateful to and encouraged by the well-being they enjoy under socialism and the concern shown by the Party, our miners, always upholding the intention of the Party, are putting forth all their strength in their fruitful labour to exploit natural resources.

On the occasion of the Miners' Day, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a decree on awarding the title of Merited Miner of the D.P.R.K. and Order of National Flag, First Class, to 42 workers and technicians who, upholding the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, have devotedly worked in the field of the mining industry.

It also issued a decree on awarding the title of Merited Prospector of the D.P.R.K. and Order of National Flag, First Class, to four workers who have for many years devotedly worked in the field of geological prospecting and rendered distinguished service in exploiting mineral resources.

Ore and coal miners in various parts of the country, who make it a rule to greet their holiday every year with great achievements in labour, held meetings on the eve of the Miners' Day. At the meetings, they reviewed, with deep emotion, the glorious path of struggle they had traversed under the warm care of the Workers' Party of Korea and made new resolves.



Workers of the Haso'ng Mine endeavouring to increase the production of ore needed in economic construction and defence buildup

Two Generations of Colliers

In the morning colliers hurry to their places of work—mining faces, coaling places and machine-operation rooms. The rediffusion outlets of the colliery announce the actual results of production at various pits and frontrankers in production.

The workers of the Samsin Colliery who are making vigorous efforts to live up to the call of the Workers' Party of Korea for bringing about another upsurge at the speed of Chollima (winged horse) in economic construction lend an attentive ear to each word spoken by the announcer. Among them is an old man who listens to the broadcasting with a particular attention. He is Kim Sang Ryol who spent half his lifetime at this colliery. He is now 63 years old. He is deeply concerned for the development of the colliery and the future of the rising generation.

He has two sons who are colliers. He hears over the broadcasting how his sons are doing things. Of late he has paid a closer attention to the work of his sons.

Father's Heart

The announcement continued: "Kim Won Ha, tunneller of the youth pit, overfulfilled his daily quota by 100 per cent yesterday, too. He is sure to translate into reality his resolve to carry out his yearly assignments by the end of September..." In an instant his face lit up with joy.

"You've done very fine... You should do so... do so, I believe," he nodded. But the announcer did not mention his younger son Won Ho and he was anxious to know how his younger son was working. So, that day he was impatient for it; and he rushed with his work, erecting props, finished his day's work earlier than usual, and hurried to the Samsa pit.

When he was making his way to the pit whispering to himself: "You cannot do things splendidly at a colliery provided with fine machines and equipment and labour safety devices under this blissful system," an abandoned pit over there arrested his eye.

In the pit the colliers here were forced to drudge under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. They had to carry coal on their backs without stretching themselves going down a shaft hundreds of metres long. When their legs lost strength and they fell down, they were given a good whipping by overseers. He more than once barely escaped death from poisoning by gas in the pit. Carrying the memory way back to his bitter past, he strode to the mouth of his son's pit. In the rest room he changed into fatigue clothes and went down to the mining face by a cable car.

Many "headlights" dazzled his eyes and an uproar came. Fully loaded coal waggons ran out of the pit. He went to drift No. 1 where he knew Won Ho's team was working. The drift was developed two years ago and underground water poured out. And coal was bedded on hard rocks. Despite these unfavourable working conditions the colliers there were energetically working with courage and confidence. He saw why they had failed to score better results in production. He felt it laudable that they had overfulfilled their state assignments under these unfavourable conditions. From the vigorous working of the young people, he felt an urge to mingle himself with the young men handling the rockdrills and approached a young man. He asked him to concede the rockdrill to him. The young people around him were surprised at his unexpected appearance and focussed their sparkling eyes on him.

"It's you, Dad! What's made you take the trouble to come here?" the son asked his father.

"Do you mean I should not come here?"

Father and son only looked at each other without any more words.

Won Ho guessed why he had come to his pit and said to his father: "Don't worry about our work. We'll finish removing hard rocks by tomorrow. Then, we'll be able to make up for the amount of coal we have failed to dig these days and carry out without fail the pledge we'd given to the Party."

The old man could understand what his son meant.

At the earnest advice of the young people he could not join the young people handling rockdrills and did not feel relieved before explaining in detail to the young men how to overcome difficulties in mining. When leaving the fit, he did not forget to add that his son should carry out without fail the pledge he had given to the Party and Premier Kim Il Sung and keep up the honour of a collier.

Two Sons, Successors in His Work

In the spring of 1957 Won Ha and Won Ho, the twin brothers graduated from technical schools, and asked their father to send them to work at the colliery as their father had wished. In the old society Kim Sang Ryol had pledged himself not to send his sons to work at the colliery even though they might starve to death.

Following the country's liberation they started a new life under the profound care of Premier Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea. He, therefore, readily accepted their request and felt it an infinite honour for his sons to become colliers.

Devoting all their youthful ardour and wisdom, the two sons have worked faithfully at their posts for ten years.

Each time a new task was set before their coal mine, they took the lead in carrying out their assignments without hesitation.

Won Ha shattered the outdated view that the introduction of high-speed tunnelling was impossible there and boldly initiated a high-speed drilling method agreeable to the actual conditions of the pit and set a new record in the speed of tunnelling.

When the question of the exploitation of the present Samsa pit arose at the beginning of 1965, younger brother Won Ho was the first to volunteer to participate in this exploitation project. He undertook the blasting of rocks and, to the surprise of people, did the share of two or three men.

At the beginning of the year, the employees of the coal mine held a meeting and resolved to fulfill their yearly plan before October 10, the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, thoroughly to implement the Party's new line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding. At that meeting, too, the two sons stood at the head of the other workers.

Won Ho, who was the first to take the floor at the meeting, evinced his determination to overfulfil without fail his yearly plan for coal production before October 10 and his elder brother resolved to fulfil his yearly plan for drilling by the end of September. In the struggle for translating their resolve into practice, both brothers have been among the frontrankers of their coal mine. When they carried out their first quarterly plan emulating each other and evinced their resolve to fulfil their first-half-year plan two months ahead of schedule, the father Kim Sang Ryol was also stirred to action. Though he had been placed on the list of old age pensioners at the advice of his colleagues and his seniors, he went to work again. For he was unable to sit idle at a time when the whole mine was bustling with a drive for increased production.

His new job was to bring up the succeeding generation, teach them how to work and impart his experience to them.

"What I leave unfinished," he said, "will be taken up by my sons and then by my grandsons. Our family members are all resolved to preserve the honour of being coal miners from generation to generation, thereby rendering devoted service to the Leader."

This aspiration of Kim Sang Ryol has gripped every heart at the coal mine. At present every pit and every platoon of this mine are seething with a revolutionary zeal to fulfil their yearly plan before October 10 as they pledged to the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung.

Kim Sang Ryol and his two sons who are innovators

Yun Won Gil

First Process in Production

Korea is favoured with rich deposits of mineral ores necessary for the development of the national economy, including gold, silver, lead, iron ore, and coal. Hence her appellation of the "Mineral Specimen Room."

In our country a very great significance is attached to the exploitation of these mineral resources which are our valuable wealth in developing the country's economy.

Referring to the importance of the mining industry, Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"The mining industry is the first process in production, and, accordingly, unless priority is given to this industry, all other fields of the national economy can hardly develop normally."

The Workers' Party of Korea held fast to the line of building an independent national economy based on the home resources, and this required the priority development of the mining industry, one of the major branches of heavy industry. For the modernisation of the technical equipment of the country's economy and the acceleration of electrification, chemicalisation and the technical revolution, the mining industry had to ensure an adequate supply of mineral ores, raw materials and fuel necessary for these purposes.

Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"It is very insecure to rely on foreign countries for raw materials in the development of industry. Only such an industry can be secure that develops obtaining the greater part of its raw materials at home."

The active exploitation of natural resources was also necessary for the many-sided and comprehensive development of the country's economy.

Therefore, we put large investments into this sphere to liquidate within a short period the colonial backwardness of the mining industry left over by Japanese imperialism and create solid bases of raw materials and fuel commensurate with the economic development of our country.

During the four years from 1957 to 1960, the output of minerals grew 2.6-fold. In 1960 the output already increased 14 times as compared with 1946, the year following the liberation.

Taking 1956 as 100 in the output of iron ore, the figure was 400 in 1959, 459 in 1960 and 523 in 1961. And the figure for the output of pig iron (granulated iron included) was 300, 320 and 403 respectively in the same period.

The output of non-ferrous minerals rapidly increased and this satisfied the ever-growing needs of the non-ferrous metal industry both in variety and in quantity. As a result, the processing industry of our country is making a steady development on the basis of its own mining bases.

In building mines and collieries, we rehabilitated, reconstructed or expanded the existing ore and coal mines. At the same time, we threw considerable energies into the work of newly developing mines and collieries that showed promise, by pushing geological survey ahead of the mining operations.

Moreover, we concentrated materials, funds and labour upon the large-scale mines and collieries which are profitable technically and economically, while undertaking the development of medium- and small-sized ore and coal mines in parallel. The latter enabled us to boost production without requiring large investments from the State.

In different parts of the country, we built mining machine plants to develop the mining industry rapidly, relieve the workers of arduous physical labour and improve the technical equipment of the ore and coal mines.

As for technical installations, we manufactured various large-sized machines and equipment suited to the geological conditions of our country as well as small-sized ones necessary for medium- and small-sized mines and collieries.

We increased the supply of drills, large-sized excavators, bulldozers and large-sized lorries needed in opencast mining; and we also expanded the variety of transport machines and equipment.

In particular, a new revolutionary upsurge is being brought about in the development of mining industry as well in the course of implementing the new line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence upbuilding set forth at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Soh Gum Ja

Geological prospectors pave the way for the development of the mining industry

Upsurge of Production in Mines

A new upswing of production is daily taking place in all collieries at the present time when a big revolutionary upsurge is sweeping the whole country.

New Records, New Norms

Workers of the Ryongyang Mine, full of revolutionary ardour, are bringing about a fresh innovation in the production of mineral.

Taking to heart the instructions Premier Kim Il Sung gave to the workers in the field of the mining industry in South Hamgyong Province some time ago, workers of this mine are creating new records and new norms in all posts.

Strenuous endeavours are being made at the mine to fulfil the year's production assignments by October 10, the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea. Output of the mineral last August was double the figure at the beginning of the year, or the highest level since the mine was developed.

The Year's Production Assignments Carried out

The Aoji Colliery in the northern region of our country is bustling with an upsurge of production.

The Jo Yo'ng Mu tunnelling platoon of Hoe-am pit No. 2 was the first to fulfil by August 20 this year's production assignments at the colliery.

The platoon was followed by the "reunification-promotion" youth pit, the biggest pit at the colliery. Miners of this pit, giving priority to tunnelling and applying an advanced tunnelling method, exceeded the year's production assignments by 7 per cent on August 23.

Workers of this colliery are steadily registering good results in production, with a resolve to meet the great event of the reunification of the country with full preparation by fully implementing the line of carrying out the economic construction and defence build-up in parallel, a line set forth by Premier Kim Il Sung at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Year's Prospecting Plan Fulfilled

The Sinwon geological surveying corps which is operating to find deposits of minerals for the Jaeryong and Haso'ng mines, the iron producing centres in the western region of our country, overfulfilled, by the varieties of minerals concerned, this year's plan for prospecting deposits on August 10 in the course of the thorough execution of the call of the Workers' Party of Korea for prospecting deposits of minerals for more than ten years' extraction. To carry out the plan they intensified the prospecting in the depth and vicinity of the existing mines.

Members of a Chollima surveying company, carrying on their work on a more solid scientific basis, boldly undertook the exploration, applying drills for trial digging in the areas where conditions had been regarded as being unfavourable. And thus they discovered a big deposit. The prospecting company introduced a high-speed drilling method and drilled holes into the discovered ore body and found scores of more outcrops.

Encouraged by the successes of the Sinwon geological surveying corps, all the geological surveying corps under the Geological Surveying Control Department of South Hwanghae Province fulfilled, as of the end of August, the year's plan for prospecting deposits.

Demonstration of the Force of Worker-Peasant Militiamen

Combined Military Competition Held in North Pyong-an Province

North Pyong-an Provincial Combined Military competitions were held from September 10 to 12 in the provincial capital Sinuiju.

Taking part in the competitions were the Red Worker-Peasant Militia units and militiamen selected from among different units at city, county and provincial levels.

The events included various military competitions and mass sports contests.

On the first day shooting tests for grading marksmanship with various shooting weapons including automatic rifles were held in the rifle-range.

The participants of the tests of both sexes demonstrated their splendid marksmanship. As soon as they proceeded to the firing line, the members of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia unit to which Kim Gyo'ng Hui belongs did not miss any of the mobile targets and were loudly applauded by the audience.

River-crossing contests were also watched with keen interest.

No sooner had a signal for the beginning of competitions been given, than the participants jumped into the river all at once. Helping and pulling each other ahead and keeping a battle-formation in an orderly manner, they swam against a strong stream.

Hardly had they crossed the river than they went over to a swift and fierce charge on the "enemy" position with glittering bayonets.

They occupied the height of the "enemy" at a breath and planted our national flag on it.

Bayonet charges held on the following day reminded one of a hand-to-hand fight. The participants of the competitions were very quick in their movements. The training ground was pervaded with the militant spirit as if they were plunging the bayonet of revenge into the breast of the U.S. imperialist aggressor, the sworn enemy of our people.

The competitions ended with the forced march with arms. In this march the Red Worker-Peasant militiamen displayed the perseverance and revolutionary and collectivist spirit cultivated through everyday military and political training and through physical labour and achieved good results, bravely overcoming all difficulties.

They covered the course of difficult and arduous march at a fixed time carrying heavy combat outfits and with no one falling behind.

In all events the participants fully demonstrated their unbreakable fighting will, excellent physique and high military technique and they also well manifested the force of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia—the revolutionary armed force of the Workers' Party of Korea which inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, a force consisting of people who are engaged in production.

The competitions showed their revolutionary zeal and firm determination to wage a heroic struggle, together with the People's Army, to wipe out the enemy at a stroke if the U.S. imperialist aggressors unleash another war in Korea.

Red Worker-Peasant Militia unit having a river-crossing game

Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of the 40 Million Korean People

D.P.R.K. National Day Celebrated Abroad

Various functions were grandly organised in many countries of the world in celebration of the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On this occasion, mass rallies were held in Vietnam, Cuba and many other countries.

In her speech delivered at a mass rally held in **HANOI**, Mme. Ha Giang, Vice-President of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association, warmly hailed the achievements scored by the heroic Korean people over the past 19 years under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Premier Kim Il Sung.

At a mass rally held in **HAVANA**, Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa pointed out that the day of the founding of the D.P.R.K. was of immense significance in the struggle of the Korean people for their freedom and independence. Stressing that the heroic anti-Japanese guerrilla war waged for a long period by the Korean Communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, was a "motherland or death" struggle, he said: "Thanks to this struggle the Korean people came to have their glorious motherland as we see today." Then he noted that great achievements have been made in Korea thanks to the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea. He went on to say:

"The Workers' Party of Korea is a Party most independent in the world. This Party adheres to a most steadfast and resolute stand. Korea and Cuba are brothers and the Parties of both countries always take the same stand in the struggle against U.S. imperialism."

Meanwhile, photo exhibitions "The struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of their country" opened in **MALI, ALGERIA, GUINEA** and other countries.

Publications of various countries including **CAMBODIA, SYRIA, the U.A.R., IRAQ, PAKISTAN** and **CEYLON** carried photos and articles introducing the achievements made in socialist construction in the D.P.R.K. as well as the just struggle of the Korean people for reunification.

Syrian paper, **Al Baath**, on September 8, made a full-page feature of the national day of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the headline: "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the banner of the 40 million Korean people." The feature had subtitles: "Great gains," "Under the glorious banner" and "One road."

In an article headlined "Korea must be reunified" Cambodian weekly **Réalités Cambodgiennes** wrote:

At present the D.P.R.K. can meet any situation, for it has a people who, under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, one of the most distinguished statesmen in our time, rehabilitated and developed the ravaged economy in a short time and overthrew the Japanese imperialists. At the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1966, Premier Kim Il Sung set forth the line of carrying on economic construction in parallel with defence buildup and the Conference decided to add spurs to the Chollima (winged horse) movement to this end.

Under the sagacious leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the 40 million Korean people are filled with a firm determination resolutely to fight to drive U.S. imperialism out of South Korea and expedite Korea's reunification.

Korea-Japan Red Cross Talks:

Invitation of GAKRJ Delegate, the Party Concerned, Proposed

As is generally known, more than twenty days have passed since the talks between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross organizations for the unamended extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of the Korean Residents in Japan started in Moscow. So far twelve sittings have been held.

The whole course of the talks clearly shows that the Japanese side proceeds from the position of sabotaging the repatriation of the Korean nationals in Japan.

Despite the sincere efforts of our Red Cross delegation for a successful conduct of the talks, the talks have made no progress at all owing to the sabotaging activities of the Japanese side which is engrossed in scrapping the repatriation agreement.

The Japanese side says the "aim of the present repatriation agreement has been achieved" and when the explanation it presented for the abrogation of the agreement has gone utterly bankrupt, it clings solely to the argument that the abrogation of the present repatriation agreement does not make any difference because "another way" of repatriation can be found somehow.

When it is asked to give an account of what it calls "another way," the Japanese side says there is nothing definite it has prepared to say.

As regards the Japanese side's attitude which has revealed its double-faced nature characterized by falsehood and hypocrisy, our Red Cross delegation has concluded that it is, above all, a machination to keep Korean nationals in Japan from returning to their motherland by creating various obstacles.

The Japanese side is even talking nonsense, saying that Korean nationals can institute administrative litigation against the Japanese government should the latter fail to provide them with an opportunity to return home following the abrogation of the existing repatriation agreement.

Such a move is absolutely unnecessary, and it is obvious that the Korean nationals who have not legitimate rights due to foreigners cannot institute administrative litigation against the Japanese government which subjects them to suppression.

The Japanese side's stubborn adherence to an utterly unreasonable position, and its sophistry to justify such a position and its blind opposition to the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement have led the talks to a complete stalemate.

In this connection, our delegation put forward the following proposal to the Japanese side as an important step for the successful progress of the current parley at the 12th session of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks:

Can you say that the purport of the existing repatriation agreement has been achieved? Is repatriation possible without this agreement? Is it fair and reasonable to assert that Korean residents in Japan should return home on their own responsibility and at their own expense? We believe it is the wisest way for us to hear the views of the Korean residents in Japan themselves, the persons concerned, on a series of these problems.

We, therefore, formally propose to invite the representative of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, which represents the rights and interests of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan, to come to Moscow and attend the talks. The GAKRJ representative participating in these talks should be allowed to return to Japan after the talks. We are convinced that this is of great significance in breaking the deadlock and ensuring success in the talks.

This proposal of our side is the most reasonable and justifiable measure. The Japanese side should abandon its scheme to sabotage the repatriation operation and give an affirmative answer to our proposal on the invitation of the GAKRJ representative to the current talks.

The world's people loving justice and humanitarianism will closely follow the future attitude of the Japanese side.

Stop Scheme to Sabotage Repatriation Work!

(Continued from Page 1)

patriots in Japan to return to their dear socialist homeland where there lives Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the forty million Korean people, he said.

Pointing out that a large number of Korean compatriots have already returned home from Japan and they are now leading a happy life in the socialist motherland, he said that the desire of the Korean nationals in Japan to live a worthy and happy life in their socialist homeland under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader is growing intenser as the days go by.

He denounced the intrigues of the Japanese authorities to abrogate the present repatriation agreement at any cost as an outrageous disregard and wanton denial of the requirements of humanitarianism, international law and international practice.

Noting that the Japanese side is scheming to bring the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks in Moscow to disruption, he stressed that the Sato government of Japan means to serve more faithfully the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war and gain one more lever for the political bargaining with the Pak Jung Hi clique by sabotaging the repatriation of the Korean residents in Japan.

He continued:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will never tolerate the Japanese militarists' scheme to sabotage the repatriation operation and their barbarous suppression of the repatriation applicants but will struggle more resolutely for the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement.

"The Japanese authorities should immediately stop the brutal suppression of the Korean nationals in Japan demanding the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement and all their manoeuvres to disrupt the repatriation work and should agree at once to the proposal of our side for the extension of the present repatriation agreement as it is."

"If the Japanese government sabotages unilaterally the repatriation work of Koreans in Japan, it will never escape grave consequences," he warned.

He emphasized in conclusion:

"The righteous struggle of the Korean compatriots in Japan to return to their country—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—where the Workers' Party of Korea is located and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, lives, will surely be crowned with victory."

S. Korean Puppet "Regime"—a Camouflage of U.S. Colonial Rule

The U.S. imperialists have forcibly placed what they call the "Korean question" on the preliminary agenda of the 22nd U.N. General Assembly in an attempt to lay it again before the Assembly which is due to open on September 19.

In this connection, the "United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," at the bidding of its patron, U.S. imperialism, has been taking, in vain, much pains, as usual, to defend the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and colonial enslavement toward Korea, to describe the puppet South Korean "regime" as a "legal government enjoying independence" and to represent that its domestic and foreign policies are not for serving the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war but serving "peace," "friendship" and "co-operation."

No matter how hard the "UNCURK" may work to camouflage it, the nature of the puppet South Korean regime will never change.

The U.S. imperialists rigged up the puppet South Korean "regime" in May 1948 at the point of the bayonet. And they concocted the so-called "South Korea-U.S. agreement on initial financial and property settlement" on September 11 that year.

MASTER-SERVANT RELATIONS EXPRESSLY STIPULATED

The "agreement" stipulates that "the government of South Korea shall continue to carry out all the current laws, decrees and regulations enforced by the U.S. military government in Korea."

The "agreement" also stipulates that "the U.S. government shall have the right to acquisition of properties and their subsidiaries in South Korea, regardless of whether they are movables or immovables, corporeal or incorporeal, in which it is interested." It further has a positive provision that "their ownership shall be transferred to the U.S. government at its request."

As we can see, the South Korean "government" only assumed the duty to take over the policy of colonial enslavement the U.S. military government had carried out for three years in South Korea. It has no sovereign power over the property at home.

Under the "administrative agreement on temporary arrangement of military affairs and public peace during the transition period" concluded on August 24, 1948, the "South Korea-U.S. mutual defence pact" concluded in October 1953 and the "proceedings of South Korea-U.S. talks," the U.S. imperialists acquired the right to station their army, navy and air force on the territory of South Korea and in its adjacent areas, to place the South Korean armed forces under the operational control of the "U.N. Command" and to set up the standards of the puppet South Korean armed forces and their equipment at the request of the United States.

Thus the U.S. imperialists, continuously placing South Korea under their military occupation, have seized the prerogative of supreme command of the puppet South Korean army.

The South Korean "regime" is completely under the control of U.S. imperialism not only politically and militarily but also economically.

Under the "South Korea-U.S. agreement on economic aid" which provides that "the U.S. President has the full competence to grant aid," the U.S. imperialists have obtained the right to control all economic activities of South Korea ranging from disposition of resources, production, finance and credit to forcible sale of their surplus farm produce.

The "South Korea-U.S. treaty of friendship, trade and navigation" and the "South Korea-U.S. agreement on economy and technique" stipulate that in South Korea the "Americans shall not be subjected to persecution of any sort and shall be accorded greater protection and guarantee than required under international law."

It naturally follows from this that it is utterly inconceivable for the puppet South Korean "regime" to carry on independent activities.

THE RULE TO ACTION OF THE PUPPETS

The South Korean "regime" functions only under the control

U.S. Aggressors Again Make Armed Attack On Our Post

The U.S. imperialists continue to commit acts of grave military provocation against our side, despite the repeated protest and warnings by our side.

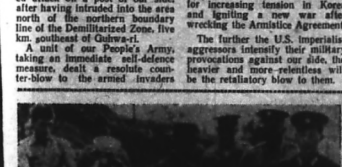
At 01:55 on September 14, 1967 the enemy armed with various heavy weapons committed the criminal act of launching an armed attack on a post of our side, after having intruded into the area north of the northern boundary line of the Demilitarized Zone, five km. southeast of Cuhwa-ri.

A unit of our People's Army, taking an immediate self-defence measure, dealt a resolute counter-blow to the armed invaders and repulsed them.

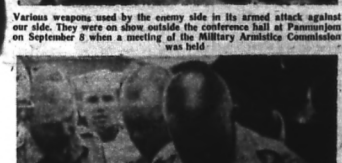
The enemy hurriedly took to its heels, leaving a number of bodies and many weapons of various kinds and explosives.

The repeated armed attacks of the U.S. imperialists on the posts of our side show what grave stage they have reached in their drive for increasing tension in Korea and igniting a new war after wrecking the Armistice Agreement.

The further the U.S. imperialist aggressors intensify their military provocations against our side, the heavier and more relentless will be the retaliatory blow to them.



Various weapons used by the enemy side in its armed attack against our side. They were on show outside the conference hall at Panmunjom on September 8 when a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held



The member of the enemy side is at his wit's end in face of the irrefutable material evidence

Rampage in a Fix

FRENZIED "ANTI-COMMUNIST" RACKET IN SOUTH KOREA

A U.S. military train carrying war supplies was blown up near Unjo'ng railway station not far from Seoul on September 13, and earlier, on September 5, a similar accident of train blowup took place near Soso'ng railway station, Pocho'n county of Gyonggi Province, according to press reports.

This shows that the South Korean people's patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism and fascism has recently assumed a more active form.

In South Korea, the youths and students, who waged a mass political struggle against the Pak Jung Hi military rule last June, again rose up resolutely late in August. Seamen, dockers, transport and textile workers, peasants in Inchonam and Honam districts who are suffering from a severe crop failure, and workers and peasants in other parts of South Korea are vigorously fighting for the right to live and for democratic rights.

As the people's struggle mounts, antagonism and dissension among the puppet ruling circles are growing sharper.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, who manipulated the "presidential" and "national assembly" elections by means of fraud and violence and at the point of the bayonet, still fail to run the "national assembly" though four months have passed since the "elections," because of the boycott of the opposition forces demanding that the "elections" should be null and void as well. Political disorder within the ruling circles is growing worse.

All these developments are arousing keen anxiety and fear in the minds of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

They are bent on finding a way out by intensifying the fascist suppression of the people in South Korea and unleashing another war of aggression in Korea.

With this aim in view, they are inventing a sheer lie that the "events" taking place in South Korea are the works of the "agents from North Korea" and are kicking up a new "anti-communist" racket.

An "anti-communist" racket in South Korea is a customary method they resort to, in an attempt to legalize the intensified suppression of people, when their colonial rule faces a crisis.

"Anti-communism" is used in South Korea as a "panacea" by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in justifying all their criminal acts—in suppressing the people and removing the political opponents to kicking up war hysteria and fanning a fratricidal war." (Kim Il Sung)

This time, again, under the signboard of "anti-communism," they proclaimed what they call the "grade-A emergency alert" throughout South Korea and called out the puppet troops and police to suppress the people brutally.

On the other hand, they are further intensifying military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea along the Military Demarcation Line in more wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement.

They are also holding "meeting of the National Security Council" and "meeting of army commanders" in succession and strengthening their efforts for the full "combative readiness," openly clamouring that the "Armistice Agreement has been reduced to a mere scrap of paper."

The U.S. State Department in its statement of September 15 made it clear that they have the "same views" as the Pak Jung Hi clique do and actively defended the cruel suppression and frantic "anti-communist" racket of their puppets in South Korea.

Through these moves they pursue the criminal aims: they intend to distract public attention from the mounting patriotic struggle of the South Korean people against U.S. imperialism and fascism and for the country's reunification, to dupe the South Korean people as well as the world's people, to advance the day of starting another aggressive war for the occupation of the whole of Korea and to prepare a pretext to justify the further intensification of fascist suppression in South Korea.

With no fascist suppression and lies, however, can the American imperialists and their lackeys stop the anti-American, national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

The mounting struggle of the people of all walks of life in South Korea is an inevitable outcome of the misrule, tyranny and war policy of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

South Korea today has been turned literally into a land of darkness where even the last vestiges of the people's freedom and rights are not to be found owing to the fascist frenzy of the Yankee imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

They also are drawing in the Japanese militarists, the mortal enemy of the Korean people, and have hurled tens of thousands of young and elderly people of South Korea into the battlefield of South Vietnam to use them as bullet shields for Yankees.

Besides, they are intensifying military provocations against the northern part of Korea as never before by reinforcing the South Korean puppet army and shipping in lethal weapons including atomic weapons and guided missiles.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists are the violator of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

All this is stirring up great discontent with and powerful resistance to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges among the South Korean people. The South Korean people are now waging struggles of very various types including armed struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique. This is an eruption of deep-rooted discontent with and indignation at them.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are scheming to slander and vilify the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to injure its prestige, by falsely alleging this to be the conduct of "North Korean agents."

What merits special attention here is the fact that all this syncronises with the scheme of the U.S. imperialists illegally to place again the "discussion of the Korean question" on the agenda of the 22nd U.N. General Assembly.

The U.S. imperialists are trying in every way to force the U.N. to conduct the "discussion of the Korean question" at its forthcoming session, in an attempt to justify in the name of the U.N. all the criminal acts they have committed in South Korea.

The experience of history shows, however, that the "anti-communist racket" is the last-ditch struggle of those who are faced with downfall. Whatever means they may employ, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys can not save themselves from their doom.

The South Korean people are coming out in a more resolute anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, deriving hope, strength and faith from the socialist system set up in the northern part of Korea and the brilliant achievements scored in socialist construction there. The day will certainly come when the South Koreans will lead a happy life in a reunified country under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, and no force on earth can hamper this.

The Korean people are closely watching with vigilance every criminal action perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists under the signboard of "anti-communism" and are making full preparations to deal an annihilating blow to the enemies and wipe them out to the last man at any time they may make a surprise attack.

of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, the U.S. Command in South Korea and the U.S. Agency for International Development in South Korea. These held control bodies formulate the orientation for and scope of the activities of the puppet South Korean "regime."

A South Korean news dispatch reported how the Pak Jung Hi clique had conducted negotiations to get approval of the USAID before they started deliberation of the "bill of revised supplementary budget" at the "national assembly."

It said: "In order to obtain the consent of the United States to the revised supplementary budget, Chief of the Economic Planning Council Jang Gi Yo'ng approached the USAID with a request for reconsideration of the budget five or six times from noon of the time shortly before the extraordinary cabinet meeting began in the evening. His stubborn approach was rewarded."

Reading this simple passage, one pictures to himself a "vice-premier" and "chief of the economic planning council" of the South Korean "government" prostrate before their U.S. patrons to beg submissively for the approval of a "budget."

The Pak Jung Hi clique are doing this way also when they raise the haircut fee, water rate and various fares.

Some time ago, they decided to raise the water rate by 36 per cent in 1968 with the consent of the USAID.

They cannot stir even their lingers without the consent of their masters. Such a situation finds its more vivid expression in the military affairs.

At one time, when public opinion in South Korea demanded that the puppet South Korean army soldiers should be granted a longer leave of absence, the puppet "defence minister" said that the matter was "subject to the approval of the U.S. army command," thereby giving rise to public criticism.

The South Korean public, as a matter of course, is aware that the puppet South Korean army is under the operational control of the U.S. army command. The public believed, however, that the puppet army authorities could be allowed at least to deal with the matter of granting leave of absence at their own discretion.

This by no means implies that those in the U.S. ruling quarters conclusively say that South Korean "government" is a government on paper whose fate is decided by the United States militarily and economically."

ITS FALL DRAWS NEAR

As is seen above, the South Korean "government" is not a "legal government enjoying independence" but an out-and-out puppet regime set up by U.S. imperialism. It is nothing but a camouflage of U.S. colonial rule. Its mission is to faithfully execute America's policy of aggression.

As for the "regime" of Pak Jung Hi and his clique, it is a body of military hooligans herded together by U.S. imperialism for the purpose of "tiding over" the ever worsening crisis of its colonial rule in South Korea. In pursuance of their masters' policies of aggression and war, they have turned the whole of South Korea into huge army barracks, into a prison where fascist suppression is rampant.

Under the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty," they have stepped up the political and military collusion with the Japanese militarists. And they have hurled South Korean youths into the South Vietnam war to make them serve U.S. aggressors as cannon fodder.

In their diplomatic activities, the Pak Jung Hi clique are acting as the heinous enemy of the Asian and African peoples who are fighting for national independence, freedom and social progress.

The days of Pak Jung Hi and his clique are numbered and they will go to ruin as other U.S. stooges did. In South Korea, people are waging an anti-American, anti-"government" struggle and the ruling circles are torn by deep antagonism and dissension. Four months have passed since the June "national assembly elections." Yet the puppet "national assembly" still remains paralysed owing to the total boycott of the "opposition" assemblymen in their scramble for power.

Kim Gun Hyong

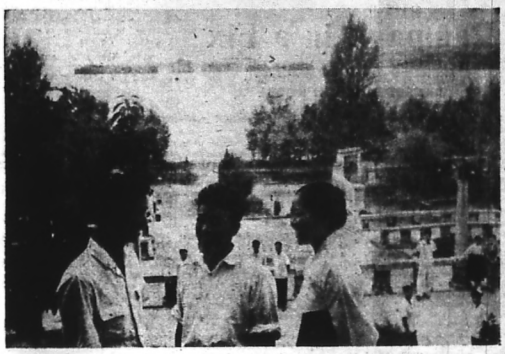
Criminal War Game

According to dispatches from Seoul, the U.S. aggressive troops, along with the puppet navy, started another "South Korea-U.S. joint exercise" in the East Sea off Pohang on September 11.

This provocative military exercise is an exercise in landing operations involving troop ships of the U.S. aggressor forces and the puppet South Korean fleet and 2,000 puppet marines.

In the meantime, the Pak Jung Hi clique, too, are frantic in reinforcing their coastal bases as part of their preparations for another war with the support of U.S. imperialism.

On September 15 the puppet minister of information, blowing another malicious "anti-communist" trumpet, stated that they would invest huge funds in reinforcing their radar networks and expanding their "coastal posts" on the east and west coasts of South Korea.



Vacationers chatting about the achievements made in their respective places of work, where a big upsurge is taking place in production

Hongwon Holiday Home

As we approached the holiday home there came the sound of the waves breaking on the beach. The four-story building of the holiday home stands on a small cape jutting onto the blue sea.

Many boats were floating on the sea off the holiday home. Vacationers were enjoying boating under the sunshine around noontime. On one side of the sea lie pinewooded isles like a breakwater and the other side is open and the horizon comes in sight refreshingly. Four or five fishing engineboats are seen in the distance.

Most of the holiday-makers are strangers to each other, yet they become familiar with each other like old acquaintances from the first day of their meeting. Presently we found ourselves in such an atmosphere. We noticed a number of sun-tanned, sturdy peasants, among them were an old farmer from the inland area — Yonhe-ri, Unsan county, North Pyong-an Province — and another farmer from the remote mountainous area — Dumok-ri, Changdo county, Gangwon Province. The Hongwon Holiday Home on the east coast is visited mostly by those living far away from the sea. Previously, vacation for peasants started mainly in the slack farming season in winter, but today our holiday homes in different parts of the country take in some farmer vacationers in the summer season, too. Many peasants are now spending their pleasant holidays here at the Hongwon Holiday Home together with workers and office employees.

All expenses for the accommodation of farmers at the holiday home are borne by the State as is the case with workers and office employees. The co-operative farms give work-points also to those members who spend their vacation at holiday homes. In this case, the work-points, according to which grain and cash incomes are distributed, are figured out on the basis of the annual average results of work the co-op farm members concerned have attained.

The life of vacationers is diverse and joyous.

The holiday home has recreation halls, a toy-rifle range, a ground for national defence sports and courts for other sport games. It has diversified sport goods, musical instruments and other recreation devices for the vacationers to use according to their tastes.

Some spend pleasant hours watching movies or amateur art group's performances at the club. Others borrow books at the library and read them in quiet places.

"Premier Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved leader, visited our plant in every important period of our revolution and showed us working class the way we should follow. During his recent visit, he talked with the workers for a long time. Explaining in detail the obtaining situation and the significance of the new line of carrying out economic construction and defence buildup in parallel, he discussed with the workers ways of implementing the line," a man addressed a group of his fellow vacationers one evening. He was Choe Jong Su, a worker from Ryongsong Machinery Plant.

His story telling lasted till late at night.

Listening to him, the vacationers renewed their resolve to be as immensly faithful to the call of the Leader as the working class in Ryongsong is.

The holiday home arranges such a gathering of story telling once during the stay of each batch of vacationers. At the gathering, vacationers recall the bitter life before the country's liberation, tell stories of how they beat the Yankees during the war and stories of the big upsurge of production and construction in their respective places of work. Attending this informal gathering, vacationers learn much more than they expected.

"I've become rejuvenated, spending holidays here at the holiday home," an elderly man, a farmer from Unsan of North Pyong-an Province, told me as he was enjoying boating.

Grateful to the Party and Premier Kim Il Sung for the great concern shown for them, vacationers leave for home, full of energy for the battle they are going to wage again when they go back.

Bak Hung Byong
Photos by Kim Gwang Su

A distant view of the Hongwon Holiday Home

Technicolour Documentary

"CUBA—

A Country of Our Comrades-in-arms"

The Korean Documentary Film Studio produced some time ago a technicolour documentary entitled "Cuba—A Country of Our Comrades-in-arms."

This five-reel film was shot by Korean cameramen in Cuba.

It shows the features of the sagacious Cuban people who were the first to win victory in revolution in Latin America and who, under the leadership of the Communist Party and Revolutionary Government of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, are now reliably defending the revolutionary gains against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists. It also gives a vivid picture of the brilliant achievements made by the Cuban people in socialist construction.

The documentary ends with an impressive scene in which the Cuban people are expressing their deep trust in and respect for their leader, Premier Fidel Castro, when he has concluded his speech with the slogan: "Fatherland or death! We will win!"

The technicolour film is being shown among the broad sections of our working people who are firmly supporting the Cuban people in their struggle in defence of the revolutionary gains and who are rejoicing at their successes in revolution and construction regarding them as their own.

A still from the technicolour documentary "Cuba—a country of our comrades-in-arms"

Ceylonese Guests Leave

(Continued from Page 2)

home on September 14 after completing its ten-day visit to Korea at the invitation of the Korea-Ceylon Friendship Society.

Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, received the delegation on September 12. At the reception President Choi Yong Kun had a friendly talk with the guests.

During their stay in Korea, the Ceylonese guests toured Pyongyang and other districts, inspecting factories, mills, co-op farms and cultural establishments.

They visited on September 9 Man-gyong-dae, a place of historic interest, where Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, was born and spent his childhood.

On the same day, the delegation laid wreaths before the tombs of the grandparents and parents of Premier Kim Il Sung.

ON DEER

Recently the Ministry of Communications of the D.P.R.K. issued a set of stamps on deer (three-coloured, offset, 26×36 mm).

Stamp 1: Black deer (Cervus unicolor swinoei) (5 *jon*)

The black deer's meat is edible. Its skin is used for fur and its antler for medicinal purposes.

Stamp 2: Arctic deer (Rangifer tarandus) (10 *jon*)

This deer is being domesticated as an industrial animal.

Stamp 3: Broad-antlered deer (Cervus damal) (70 *jon*)

The meat of this deer is tasteful. It is widely raised as an ornamental animal because the colour of its body is beautiful.

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Thursday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA
Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price 10 *jon* No. 13014